

THE ROANOKE TIMES.

VOL. XI.—NO. 113.

ROANOKE, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1893.

PRICE THREE CENTS

ENTERTAINMENT FOR

"SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE"

Academy of Music,
FEBRUARY 6th, 1893.

Under the auspices of the
CIRCLE OF MERCY, KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The demand for boxes for this
entertainment having exceeded
the supply, it has been decided
to dispose of them to the high-
est bidders.

SEALED BIDS

Will be received at Thompson & Co.'s up to 10
o'clock Monday evening, January 31st, and the
awards will be announced Tuesday morning.
Mark your envelope "Application for box," and
a number will be placed thereon and applications
opened in consecutive order.

THE GENUINE PLANT Saborosa

AND Roig Cigars

SOLD BY

H. C. BARNES,

Southeast corner Jefferson street and
Norfolk avenue. Telephone 200. Free
delivery. 12 1 3m

D. B. BARBOUR, D. H. MATSON. ROANOKE SANITARY PLUMBING COMPANY.

Practical plumbers and gas-fitters.
Dealers in all kinds of plumbers' and gas-
fitters' supplies. Estimates made on the
spot and guaranteed. J. P. MELHORN,
superintendent. No. 10 South Jefferson
street, Roanoke, Va. 12 6 1y.

HUYLER'S CANDIES. MASSIE & MARTIN, Sole Agents SENT BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

EAGLE DAIRY RESTAURANT
AND ICE CREAM PARLOR.
144 Salem Avenue.
Best Table and Service in City.
Breakfast, 25c; Dinner, 35c; Supper, 25c.
ALSO MEALS TO ORDER.
PARTIES SERVED.
C. T. LUKENS, Prop'r. L. TURNER, Mgr.
12 20 1y

ROANOKE BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB CONCERT.

Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner Kirk avenue and
Jefferson street, at 8:15 p. m. Friday, Feb-
ruary 3rd, 1893, for the benefit of the poor.
Admission 50c. Tickets on sale at Thomp-
son & Co.'s bookstore. 1 27 td.

MASSIE & MARTIN, DRUGGISTS. PRESCRIPTIONS DAY AND NIGHT. NIGHT BELL. TELEPHONE 193.

WASTERS OF WATER, TAKE NOTICE.

The regulation forbidding the waste of
water and the penalty for infraction of it
will be henceforward strictly enforced.
Water consumers must properly protect
their service pipes in order to prevent the
freezing of them.

ROANOKE GAS AND WATER CO.
110 1w

"PRINTER" FOR \$\$\$ and cents.

—Do You Save any Last Year?—

Are you willing to listen to some
suggestions that will reduce your
expenses?

Or will you keep on working for
GLORY?

If you are anxious to lay up something
CUT DOWN EXPENSES

by placing your orders for PRINTING
with the—

Enterprise Pr'ting & M'f'g Co.

Second floor old TIMES building, corner
Campbell ave. and Henry streets.

J. T. HALL, Gen. Mgr.

MERCHANT'S CAFE.

115 JEFFERSON STREET.

Breakfast, 6:30 to 8.....25 cents

Dinner, 12 to 2.....35 cents

Supper, 6 to 8.....25 cents

Services a la carte at all hours.

Oysters fresh every day and served in all styles.
7 30 1y

McLaughlin Will Arrive To-day.

Mrs. Anne E. Weber, received a tele-
gram from her husband, Fred Weber,
yesterday afternoon, stating that he
would arrive in the city this evening ac-
companied by Daniel McLaughlin, the
bridge jumper, who has just been re-
leased from the insane hospital in New
York. John Piper, of the Machine
Works, received word from McLaughlin
himself to the same effect.

The MILLER'S PIANO

Established 1823.

FACTORY PRICES,

EASY PAYMENTS,

HOBBIE MUSIC CO.,

SOLE DEALERS,

157 SALEM AVE. 19 1y

BLAINE IS DEAD.

He Passed Peacefully
Away Yesterday.

DEATH DUE TO EXHAUSTION.

The Great Statesman's End
Came at 11 a. m.

The Distinguished Patient Passed a Rest-
less Night and Was Very Weak in the
Morning—Before 9 O'clock a Change
For the Worse Occurred—Both Physi-
cians Hastily Summoned—He Retained
Consciousness Until a Few Minutes
Before Death—His Entire Family at
the Bedside—The President Notified.
Arrangements For the Funeral.
Blaine's Brilliant Career.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Blaine
died at 11 o'clock to-day.

He passed a restless night and this
morning was very weak. Before 9
o'clock a change for the worse occurred
and both physicians were hastily sum-
moned and remained at the bedside un-
til he died. His death was quick and
peaceful and he retained consciousness
until a few minutes before death.

His entire family, Miss Dodge and
trained nurses were at his bedside.

Dr. Hyatt said Mr. Blaine's death
was due to sheer exhaustion. He was
unwilling to make a statement regard-
ing the exact disease of Mr. Blaine un-
til he received the consent of the family.

The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread
like wildfire. Crowds gathered on the
corner and visitors flocked to the house.
Dr. Hartlin, who was passing the house
when the announcement of his death
was made, at once entered and re-
mained with the family for some time.

Word was sent to the President im-
mediately after the death at 11:25.
President Harrison, accompanied by
Private Secretary Halford and Lieu-
tenant Parker, walked over to the Blaine
mansion. The President showed
marked signs of grief.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker fol-
lowed the footsteps of the President.

To a reporter Dr. Johnston said: "I
was called this morning to the Blaine
mansion about 9:35 o'clock and found
Mr. Blaine in a very exhausted con-
dition. He had grown weaker during the
early morning hours and about 8:30
o'clock the nurse observed that his
breathing was more difficult and his
pulse more feeble than it had been."

"Dr. Hyatt was also sent for and ar-
rived about 10 o'clock. After my ar-
rival Mr. Blaine continued to grow
weaker very rapidly, his pulse becoming
more feeble. He was perfectly con-
scious up to within a few minutes of
his death and recognized all those
around him. He died without suffering."

The President had been warned of Mr.
Blaine's approaching end through the
press bulletin, which informed him
that Mr. Blaine could not live through
the day.

A few minutes later he received the
announcement of his death. The Cabinet
was immediately notified. Secretary
Foster, of the State Department, was at
home preparing to leave town when he
was notified by the telephone of Mr.
Blaine's death. He postponed his trip
and ordered the Department to be closed.

The President issued a proclamation
announcing the death of Mr. Blaine
and directing that on the day of the
funeral all the Executive Departments
at Washington be closed; that on all
public buildings throughout the United
States the national flag be displayed at
half mast, and for thirty days the De-
partment of State be draped in mourn-
ing.

At 1:30 p. m. it was stated by the
friends of the family that the funeral
arrangements had been so far deter-
mined upon that the services would be
held Monday forenoon and the remains
would be at least temporarily interred
here in Washington city.

Whether the funeral will be public or
private, or whether the final resting
place will be here, or at some chosen
spot in Maine, or elsewhere, is not at
this hour definitely settled.

James Gillespie Blaine was born Janu-
ary 31, 1830, at the village of West
Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He was the
second son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Lyons
Blaine.

His ancestors had dwelt for years in
the fertile region where he was born;
they were among the hardy band of pio-
neers who settled the rich valley for the
Cumberland, and their name and history
are part of the local tradition of Western
Pennsylvania. The family has honor-
able memories of the Revolution, for
Colonel Ephraim Blaine, the grandfather
of the subject of this sketch, was one of
its heroes. He was an officer of the Penn-
sylvania line, and during the last four
years of the war was Commissary-General
of the Northern Department.

Ephraim Blaine, the father of James
G. Blaine came into Pennsylvania about
1818, having the largest landed posses-
sions of any man of his age in Western
Pennsylvania, owning an estate which,
had it been properly preserved, would
have amounted to-day to many millions.

His Birthplace.

James G. Blaine was born in a plain
but ample dwelling, on the single street
of West Brownsville, not far from the
scene of the campaign which ended in
Braddock's defeat by the Indians. In

Brownsville proper the visitor is still
shown the residence of his grandfather,
Colonel Blaine, a wooden building to
which a brick addition has been made in
later years. The mother of General
Shorman's wife happens to have been
born at a little distance from Colonel
Blaine's home. On the hills above West
Brownsville the curious inquirer may also
see the house in which Ephraim Blaine
and Miss Gillespie were married, and,
finally, the half-dozen houses which
quarrel for precedence as the birthplace
of this sketch's subject. Mr. Blaine has
himself disposed of this interesting con-
test by fixing upon a certain dwelling
among these as the scene of his earliest
recollections. The building is of wood,
two stories in height, and removed, in ac-
cordance with the inscrutable Pennsylv-
ania custom, as little as possible from
the road.

Ephraim Blaine was careful to give all
his children an excellent education, and
when James had completed at home his
early studies in the elementary principles,
he was sent to the home of a relative at
Lancaster, Ohio. This relative was Thomas
Ewing, then Secretary of the Treas-
ury. James Blaine was eleven when he
went to Lancaster, and he began at once
to prepare himself for college, studying
with his cousin, Thomas Ewing, junior,
now General Thomas Ewing, and once
a member of Congress. The boys studied
under especially advantageous conditions,

in all his later work. He was perhaps in
need of some more immediately remun-
erative occupation than the study of the
law, for in 1854, being then the father of
a boy of two, he answered the advertise-
ment of Mr. William Chapin, Principal of
the Pennsylvania Institution for the In-
struction of the Blind, for a teacher.
This excellent home and school for the
blind still stands at the corner of Twen-
tieth and Race streets in Philadelphia,
and Mr. Chapin is still its admirable prin-
cipal.

He Becomes an Editor.

He left this institution in 1854 to take
editorial charge of a newspaper in Maine.
In his work here it is evident that Mr.
Blaine was successful, but his wife was
anxious that their home should be made
in her native State, and, guided perhaps
by his own ambition for a larger field as
well as by a spirit of complaisance to his
wife's wishes, he resigned his position in
the school and removed to Augusta,
where his home has since been. He found
himself, perhaps, without certain of the
theories of life and affairs which prevail
in Maine, but he either readily assim-
ilated them or found that his own sound
and honest theories sufficed; for, from the
editorial chair of the Kennebec Journal,
purchased by Joseph Baker, a promi-
nent lawyer of that place, he presently
exercised an important influence in his
adopted State. The Journal was a weekly
and an organ of the Whig party, and un-



JAMES G. BLAINE

der Mr. Blaine's management did vigor-
ous service for that expiring cause. In
1857, just after the first convention of the
Republican party, he disposed of his in-
terest in the Journal and assumed edi-
torial charge of Portland, (Me.) Adver-
tiser.

His Marriage.

A few months after graduation in
October," says Mr. Blaine, in a letter al-
ready presented to the reader, "I went to
Kentucky." That is a simple record, and
conveys no intimation of the causes
which impelled the step; and it does not
become his biographer to be more wise.
He sought his fortune in what was then
known as the West; and the journey,
though a brief one in miles than that to
the region now known under that name,
may very well have occupied as much
time, for he went by boat. His fortune
was not found at the Western Military
Institute, a school for boys established at
Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. But as a
professor he won the general liking which
had fallen naturally to him as a student,
and was rather uncommonly successful,
it would seem, in a calling which could
not have been congenial.

It was at Blue Lick Springs that he
met the admirable woman who became
his wife. Miss Harriet Stanwood, a
native of Maine, had been sent to be edu-
cated at a seminary for young ladies at



MRS. J. G. BLAINE.

Millersburg, Kentucky. This school was
presided over by the wife of the principal
of the Western Military Institute, and
was twenty miles from Blue Lick Springs.
No account remains of the wooing, but
in little more than a year after his
arrival in Kentucky he married Miss Stan-
wood, and soon afterward returned with
her to Pennsylvania, where for a time
studied law. Though prepared, he did
not present himself for admission to the
bar, but the grounding in legal prin-
ciples then gained was of essential service

der Mr. Blaine's management did vigor-
ous service for that expiring cause. In
1857, just after the first convention of the
Republican party, he disposed of his in-
terest in the Journal and assumed edi-
torial charge of Portland, (Me.) Adver-
tiser.

Almost from the day of his assuming
editorial charge of the Kennebec Journal,
at the early age of twenty-three, Mr.
Blaine sprang into a position of great in-
fluence in the politics and policy of
Maine. At twenty-five he was a leading
power in the councils of the Republican
party, so recognized by Fessenden, Ham-
lin and the two Morrills, and others then
and still prominent in the State. Before
he was twenty-nine he was chosen chair-
man of the Executive Committee of the
Republican organization in Maine—a
position he has held ever since, and from
which he has practically shaped and di-
rected every political campaign in the
State, always leading his party to bril-
liant victory.

In 1860 he was elected to Congress.
An attempt to pursue his course step
by step during the long term of his service
in Congress would be wearisome. He spoke
upon every important measure, and
briefly discussed many petty details about
which none but selfish politicians of the
Congressional Record will ever be per-
fectly informed.

Mr. Blaine had served six years in Con-
gress and was still a young man, having
only reached the age of thirty-nine, when
he was chosen Speaker of the House by a
highly complimentary vote, the ballot
standing 57 for Mr. Michael C. Kerr, of
Indiana, and 135 for Mr. Blaine.

Nothing that could be said of his
public career would meet with reader as-
sent from both his enemies and his friends
than the statement that he was one of
the best equipped men for the position
who have occupied the Speaker's chair.
This, in the long space during which he
presided over the deliberations of the
House, was not denied on any hand, and
even his Democratic opponents yielded
their admiration to his discharge of the
difficult duties of presiding officer. His
least reasonable detractors have always
admitted his eminent fitness for the post,
and a writer in a newspaper, professedly
opposed to Mr. Blaine, speaking after the
nomination, says of his bearing as
Speaker: "His quickness, his thorough
knowledge of parliamentary law and of
the rules, his firmness, clear voice, and
impressive manner, his ready comprehen-
sion of subjects and situations, and his
dash and brilliancy have been widely
recognized, and really made him a great
presiding officer."

HIS PERSONAL TRAITS.

Imbued With Sympathetic Intuition and
Personal Magnetism.

Few public men have ever occupied the
place that James G. Blaine has for many
years filled in the hearts of the American
people. Henry Clay is most often com-
pared to him and there are many strong
points of resemblance. Clay and Blaine
both possessed in a marked degree those

NOTICE.

ROANOKE, VA., JAN. 18, 1893.
MR. H. C. WHITE HAS THIS DAY SEV-
ERED HIS CONNECTION AS LOCAL SUB-
SCRIPTION AGENT FOR THE ROANOKE
TIMES. FROM NOW ON ALL LO-
CAL SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNTS NOW
DUE, OR WHICH MAY BECOME DUE,
WILL BE PAYABLE ONLY TO MR. F. M.
DU RANT, MR. WHITE'S SUCCESSOR,
OR AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE
TIMES.
ALL PERSONS OWING BACK SUB-
SCRIPTION ACCOUNTS TO H. C. WHITE
ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEM AT
ONCE, TO FACILITATE THE CLOSING
OF HIS CONTRACT.
THE ROANOKE TIMES PUB. CO.,
H. J. BROWNE, PRESIDENT.

qualities of attraction, of sympathetic in-
tuition which are now fittingly described
as personal magnetism. It is said that
Mr. Blaine rarely forgot a face, or the
name that belonged to it. He had the
faculty of making those with whom he
came in contact believe that he took the
strongest and most direct personal inter-
est in them. It was said of him that he
could decline a request for a favor in such
a way as to make a friend by an act which
would have made an enemy for most men.



WALTER DAMROSCH.

His conversational powers were neces-
sarily, from what has been said, of a high
order. His fund of information, while
not as thorough or as accurate as he no
doubt would have liked, owing to his lack
of early advantages, was most extensive
and there were few subjects on which he
could not converse entertainingly. As a
man of business, he was remarkably suc-
cessful and his judgment respecting in-
vestments was almost infallible. This
capacity in this direction gave great
weight to many of his ideas and sugges-
tions respecting the commercial policy of
the country.

Mr. Blaine's position was unique. By
his friends and admirers he was esteemed
a man of stern integrity, a statesman of
far-seeing, prophetic vision, an orator of
matchless eloquence, a leader without
fear and without reproach. His enemies,
and he had many, both political and per-
sonal, called him crafty, unscrupulous
and corrupt in money matters, a scheming
politician with no elements of greatness,
an orator who dealt in words and phrases
only, a leader who was for himself first
and always. It is probable that he was
by no means without faults and certain
that he had many qualities of greatness;
in other words that the truth lies some-
where between the lavish encomiums of his
friends and the bitter characterization of
his enemies. One who knew him well
said in 1884:

"Mr. Blaine with those who know him
is the most popular of men. The charm
of his manner is beyond expression, and
nobody comes within the circle of his



MRS. WALTER DAMROSCH.
(Margaret Blaine)

presence who is not overcome with his
fascinations. With his great brilliancy
he has that exquisite show of deference
to his companions, a sort of appeal to
them to verify or deny his words, that is
very taking. He is also a very good
listener, and he has an agreeable way of
speaking one's name and placing his hand
on one's knee that is an agreeable salve
to one's vanity. There is no acting in
the heartiness of his manner. He is an
impulsive man, with a very warm heart,
kindly instincts, and a generous nature."

BEFORE THE CONVENTIONS.

How His Friends Clung to Him With Char-
acteristic Tenacity.

The sturdy friends who three times
urged Mr. Blaine's nomination were
among the most zealous and persistent
that sustained any public man in the
history of American politics; twice re-
pulsed, they clung to their candidate
with remarkable tenacity.

On June 13, 1870, just before the meet-
ing of the first convention at which his
name was proposed, Mr. Blaine experi-
enced a sunstroke in Washington which
caused a severe attack at Cincinnati, and, indeed,
for a time seemed a serious matter.

At Cincinnati the reports of his con-
dition were greatly exaggerated. It was
telegraphed that he had been stricken with
apoplexy, and the statement stirred such
of the delegates in his interest as had ar-
rived in the city with grave fears. The
midnight bulletin indicating that the
danger was passed caused great relief.

The convention came together on Wed-
nesday, June 14, 1870. On the second day
the platform was adopted and the nominat-
ing speeches made. Col. Robert G. In-
gersoll presented the name of Mr. Blaine
and gave to him the title of Plumed
Knight, which clung to him thereafter.

Col. Ingersoll said: "Like an armed
warrior, like a plumed knight, James G.
Blaine marched down the halls of the
American Congress and threw his shin-
ing lances full and fair against the brazen
forehead of every defamer of his country
and malinger of its honor."

When Gov. Hayes was nominated on
the seventh ballot, the friends and sup-
porters of Mr. Blaine accepted their de-
feat with good grace.

Mr. Blaine entered the next convention,
held at Chicago, June 2, 1880, with al-
most exactly the same number of sup-
porters that had striven for him in the
preceding contest. The fact is remark-
able, and most remarkable to those who
are best acquainted with the usual work-
ing of politics in this country. Four
years had been offered his opponents to
make combinations against him, four



THE LATE WALKER BLAINE.

years had been allowed his friends to for-
get him.

Mr. Blaine was solicited at the gather-
ing of each convention to lend his follow-
ers the strength of his presence. It is a
move in which other candidates have
found no impropriety, and which, in Mr.
Blaine's case, would have had an especial
influence. But he steadily refused, and
in the three contests in which his name
was used, aloof from the strife, he bore
himself with singular modesty, calmness
and dignity.

On June 3d the convention organized,
George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, being
chosen chairman. Gen. Garfield, as
every one remembers, received the ap-
pointment to the chairmanship on Rules,
and on the following day reported the
code which guided the convention. Little
business of interest was transacted on
Friday and Saturday. At the night ses-
sion, Saturday, the nominations were
made. When Maine was called James F.
Jay, chairman of the Michigan delega-
tion, responded, making a speech for Mr.
Blaine.

The wearisome balloting that followed
is familiar to every reader, and it will be
recalled that Mr. Blaine's friends stood
steadfastly by their leader until the 35th
ballot was reached, when they went over
to Gen. Garfield, effecting his nomination
on the 36th ballot.

Those who were engaged in the effort
to nominate General Grant were scarcely
more faithful. On the first ballot it will
be remembered that Mr. Blaine was the
choice of the 284 delegates and from this
his support did not appreciably fail until
the 19th ballot, when the number was
279. His vote fell only once as low as
270; until the last two ballots, with this
exception, it was not less than 275.

The dogged perseverance which char-
acterized the third term men and forbade
them to assist in the nomination of
another candidate, however hopeless the
fortunes of their own, was not emulated
by those who through 34 ballots cast their
votes steadily for Mr. Blaine. When it
became evident that the man of their
choice could not become the nominee of
the convention a spirit of moderation
prevailed, and the vote of the Blaine dele-
gation was cast almost entire for General
Garfield. But for this act Garfield could
not have been nominated. If it was a
surrender, it was the kind of surrender,
which carries with it something of the
lustre of victory.

His Nomination and Defeat in 1884.

The story of the convention of 1884,
which nominated Mr. Blaine on the first
ballot is fresh in all minds. The nomi-
nating speech of Judge West of Ohio was
one of the most forceful ever delivered in
presenting the name of any man to a con-
vention.

Mr. Blaine arrived in Augusta from
Washington on Tuesday of the week of the
nomination, and spent the stormy days of
the convention quietly in his library, at
work upon the second volume of "Twenty
Years in Congress." His bearing during
this time was not less modest and un-
assuming than on the occasion of the two former
conventions.

As the bulletins were handed him he
sat upon his lawn in the midst of his
family and read them in the methodical
manner usual with him. When the
news of the nomination was received he
maintained the same composure.

In speaking of the result, he said that
he felt all the more gratified, because it
was an honor that had come to him un-
solicited.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Blaine's Short Season of Service in the
Cabinet of President Garfield.

General Garfield's selection of Mr.
Blaine for the first position in his Cabinet
was not the outcome of his efforts in his
cause during the campaign. It was made
in recognition of his fitness for the post,
and as a compliment to a trusted friend.

Mr. Blaine's season of service in his
new office began with the inauguration
of the President, March 5, 1881, and was
completed when on December 19th of the
same year he resigned the portfolio of
State. In this time it was impossible to
accomplish anything of importance, but
the chief of his large-minded plans was
near fruition when he relinquished his
place in the Cabinet. Scarcely four
months passed before the President was
shot down. During the three months that
followed Mr. Blaine was in con-
stant attendance upon his bedside,
and when he died the short time during
which he continued in office was of little
value in carrying out his designs—the
friendly aid and countenance of him un-
der

Continued on page 6.